line of the hinge superiorly; posterior extremity obtusely rounded, the tip being nearly on the median line of the shell; posterior ridge somewhat angled; dorsal slope covered with strong sub-concentric, somewhat irregular ridges extending from the posterior ridge to the margin; basal margin regularly curved; hinge margin nearly straight, slightly angled between the cardinal and lateral teeth. Cardinal teeth crenulate, erect, rather compressed, those in left valve nearly on the same line; lateral teeth slender, straight and nearly smooth. Anterior cicatrices well impressed, posterior cicatrices distinct, dorsal cicatrices under the plate behind the cardinal teeth. Beak cavity rather shallow, cavity of the shell deep and uniform. Nacre bluish-white, rather thicker anteriorly.

Length 36; height 19, width 13 mm.

Habitat, Calvary, Ga.

Only three specimens of this little species were received, and these, unfortunately, without any information as to the stream where they were found.

This species belongs to the "*conradicus*" group of *Medionidus* as defined by Simpson, and is most nearly related to *M. penicillatus*. But it differs decidedly from all the described species in the compression of the anterior end, the elevation of the superior-anterior margin and the regularly rounded posterior margin, which is equally curved above and below, the tip being nearly on the median line and not depressed toward the basal margin as in all the allied species. The ridges on the posterior slope are quite as strong, but not so numerous as in *M. kingii*.

It is named in honor of Mr. Charles T. Simpson, whose recent retirement from active conchological work has been a source of regret to all interested in American Conchology.

A NEW LOCALITY FOR CERION INCANUM.

BY CHARLES T. SIMPSON.

I have just returned from a visit to "Baker's Haulover," the narrow strip of land between the extreme upper end of Biscayne Bay, Florida, and the Atlantic. This strip may be twenty rods wide, is low and covered with mangroves on the inner side, and next the ocean is sand-bank twelve or fifteen feet high with shore grapes, low

shrubs, grass and weeds. On the sandy part I found immense numbers of dead shells of *Cerion incanum* and a diligent search revealed a few living examples on grass close to or even on the sand. As the weather for the past few days had been unusually cold, I thought it possible that it might be buried in the sand, and digging around the roots of bunches of grass I unearthed the species alive by thousands. In some cases a double handful would be buried around a small bunch of grass. Many of the specimens had a thin, almost transparent epiphragm at the aperture, while occasionally it was deeper seated, thicker and white.

The apex is rather conical, the apical whorls are corneous, while the last whorl has strong irregular wide-spaced riblets and a dark base, often outlined by a revolving bluish stripe. The body of the shell is a uniform bluish-white, and occasionally a specimen has the base of nearly the same color. In a somewhat wide experience of collecting this species, I have never seen it so abundant. Associated with it were a few *Polygyra carpenteriana* and rarely a *Glandina truncata minor*.

In the Manual of Conchology, Vol. xiv. p. 215, Pilsbry states that Mr. S. N. Rhoads found five specimens of the *Cerion incanum* on Virginia Key, but that he thought they had probably been drifted there, and Pilsbry believes this key to be the extreme northeastern limit of the species. "Baker's Haulover" is eight or nine miles north of the extreme northern end of Virginia Key and is on the mainland. I followed up the beach from the "Haulover" for a half mile perhaps, but there seemed to be no diminution in the numbers of specimens at the farthest point reached.

Lemon City, Florida.
Jan. 29, '05.

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM IN STROMBUS PUGILIS LINNE.

BY HAROLD SELLERS COLTON.

Sexual dimorphism does not seem to be common among the Gasteropoda. It can occur only in the sub-class Streptoneura, in which the sexes are separate. Cases are seldom reported. When they are, they are hidden amid a mass of facts in some large work. I find that sexual dimorphism has been noticed in *Margarita helicina*[1] and

[1] Dwight Blaney, Proc. Boston Society of Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXII., No. 2, p. 38, 1904.